

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1716

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18. 1749

1714.



HE Nation seems at present in the Condition of a young Heir, on one Side beset with Pickthanks and Parasites, and attended on the other by true Friends and candid Counsellors. From the former nothing is heard but Satyr, Ridicule and Laughing, while in the mean time they profess

they are persuaded the Publick is betray'd, plunder'd, and on the point of being undone. The latter, without discouraging us by such harsh Expressions, modestly represent the Danger we are in, propose to us the proper Methods to extricate ourselves, and beseech us only to be serious and attentive. One would imagine, that when Men act thus, the Business would not be difficult to distinguish Friends from Foes; and yet such is the Impudence of the Faction, such the Giddiness of the Mob, that we hear nothing but Outeries in Praise of Publick Incendiaries, and groundless Aspersions on true friends.

If ever there was a War entered into on National Motives, this is it; and therefore such as are for carrying it on properly, that it may end successfully, ought to merit the Nation's Esteem. Yet such is the Assumption of some Men, and the Perverseness of others, that nothing can answer their Clamours, or quiet their Disments. The providing and putting to Sea such a Navy as this Nation never had before, in the best Order, and the most compleat Condition, passes with them for nothing, nay for a Crime, because they cannot sail without Winds, or beat Enemies that do not appear. But perhaps they are not properly commanded. On the contrary; this is the sole Thing in which our Malecontents have shewn some Modesty. They admit that *Vernon* is a Hero; that *Haddock* wants neither Capacity nor Courage; and as to *Cathcart* and *Ogilby*, they are Men whose Merit Malice is afraid to touch, and of whom Envy itself can speak no Evil: Yet the Ministry who fitted out these Fleets, and made Choice of these Men to command them, are a lukewarm Ministry, no Friends to the War, but tender — of what — speak it out; why, surely, of nothing but the King's Subjects, and the Honour of the Nation.

Of late the Murmurs of the Party have run stronger against the Army than the Navy, but with as little Reason. Their Advocates have spread not only their Arguments, but their Infatuations on this Head, in all Places; and as I know no Law which licenses the Enemies of a Government to say what they please, unanswered by its Friends, I shall take this Opportunity of offering my Sentiments on the same Subject to the same Persons to whom they speak, I mean the Publick in general; and I desire to be heard with no Degree of Favour farther than what is due to Reason, Truth, and the Love of Liberty, which only influence me to speak.

We have been told by unquestionable Authority, that we are at present in danger of having a more formidable Power than Spain upon our Hands; whence the Necessity is evident, of our being put into such a Condition as that while we gloriously carry on the War abroad, we may have nothing to apprehend at home. That we are fully provided for the former, I have already shewn; nor do the Malecontents seem longer inclined to dispute it. No, they place all their Hopes in opposing all the Measures necessary for taking the Care of the latter. What these are, the Experience of former Times, and the Prudence of the wisest Men amongst us have sufficiently declared; viz. A strong Fleet on our Coasts, and a competent Number of Regular Troops. The former is already taken care of, and we are told that such an Admiral is to command, as is superior to all Objections; a Man never baffled by any Thing but Providence, and who never missed of Victory when he contended with another Enemy than the Weather.

But the Army, the Army, is the great Hardship; and why? O, for many unanswerable Reasons. Let us hear them then. In the first Place, a standing Army is contrary to our Constitution. That may be; but that is not the Point in Dispute; the Troops de-claimed against are so far from being standing, that they are not raised yet; nay, they never will be raised but by Consent of Parliament; and when they are so raised, it is plain the Act cannot be against our Constitu-

tions, because it is done according to its Directions. Without such a Power placed somewhere, the Crown could not make so much as a Defensive War; and to say that a Measure necessary for the Defence of the Kingdom is at all inconsistent with the Constitution, is to talk either Nonsense or Treason. When once we are engaged in a War, there is the same Reason to expect that our Enemies will hurt us, as that we should aim at distressing them; consequently we must be provided alike for both: And, in the present Case, this is all that is contended for, and contended for only on self-evident Principles.

In taking these Precautions we are warranted by the Example of all free Nations, and by that of our Ancestors. The *Venetians*, who would take it very ill not to be accounted free, act precisely thus, and whenever they are engaged in a War raise a double Force. In this sometimes they have been too sparing; and the Effects of their Frugality have been seen in the Loss of the *Mores*; whereas their History affords no instance of the State's suffering in any respect in consequence of vigorous Measures. The *United Provinces* are likewise free, nor was there ever a People more jealous of their Freedom; yet they keep up Regular Troops for their Defence, and, as Exigencies require, they make necessary Augmentations. If these Examples are not exactly parallel, it is not my Fault, they are the best I know: Indeed they are the only Examples that can be brought, except the Kingdom of *Poland*; the Constitution of which, whenever it is subverted, must be for Want of an Army. The Jealousy of the *Poles* hath undone them; and they are like to become Slaves, thro' the mere Fear of becoming good Subjects. At home we never were engaged in a War, but necessary Provisions were made for it: And when the *French* King threatened us with an Invasion from *Dunkirk* in 1707, the Ministry was in danger of Impeachment, for not having sufficiently provided for the Safety of the Nation, by not keeping a greater Number of Troops at home, tho' we were then engaged in a Land-War.

But it is said this Necessity of having a considerable Army at home is seen only by the Administration and their Friends. And whose Fault is that? Can the Ministry do Miracles? To other day they were to make Ships fail against the Wind; must they now open the Eyes of the Blind? The only Way by which *France* can assist *Spain*, is, by invading us; and this, those who most eagerly oppose the Army assert, they may do in spite of our Fleets. If this be so, and if, as all the World knows, the *French* have a very numerous Army on foot, ought we not to provide against so imminent a Danger? The Ministry are bound in Duty to look to these things, and when they have done so, can they act more prudently, or more like Patriots, than to disclose their Sentiments where they have disclosed them? This Objection therefore is altogether groundless; there would have been some Colour for it, if the Troops were already raised; but as things now stand 'tis a mere Cauſe, a thing that all Oppositions have advanced against all Ministries, and which, in all Probability, every future Opposition will continue to advance, tho' it should be, as it is in the present Case, directly in the Teeth of Truth and Reason.

Well, but the Expence is very large, and the Nation very little able to bear it. A good Objection this, if the Measure was not absolutely necessary. By taking this Step, we may probably intimidate our Enemies, and prevent an Invasion, which, if we do, we shall avoid an infinitely greater Expence, besides a long Train of other Evils, which the Nation could much worse bear. The Malecontents always represent the Care taken by the Administration, of the Publick, as a Care of themselves; and so indeed in one respect it is; for if they did not take such Care, they would be fully responsible. Yet it will be surely very hard, if the Nation, for whom all this Care is taken, should join them in the Cry, and do their utmost to distress those who do all they can to defend them from being distressed. Such as argue against the Army, make it a Matter of Choice; such as argue for it, declare it necessary. Now, whether in a time of War an Army be a Matter of Choice or of Necessity, let all the World judge!

But the great Objection of all is behind till. There never was a free Nation enlay'd but by a standing Army; therefore any standing Army is dangerous, and every Augmentation increases the Danger. To this it may be answer'd, that the regular Forces kept up in Great Britain are not a standing Army in that Sense. They

are continued from Year to Year by the Consent of the People, they are increased and diminished by the same Authority, this is done as Occasion requires, and if there was no Occasion, we should have no Army. It is not easy to know what we would have more. It is indeed said, that in former times regular Troops were not kept up. True: But then neither had our Neighbours. They say too, that Queen Elizabeth kept no standing Force, which is however a very disputable Point, and if it was true, Queen Elizabeth had but a very indifferent Fleet, does it follow, that the present State of our Navy deserves Censure? States are as much subject to Fashions as private Men. If therefore our Neighbours have so much altered their Manner of acting, we must make some Alterations to balance it. Heretofore we kept up no standing Army, for fear we should lose our Liberties; we now, by Authority of Parliament, keep regular Forces on foot for the Defence of the same Liberties; is there any thing strange or absurd in this?

Lastly, we are told, that an Army raised, maintain'd, and kept up by Parliament, turn'd their Arms upon their Masters, and subverted the Constitution. I wonder this should be ever started, considering the Difference between that Parliament and this: the Comparison is odious in itself, and those who make it cannot but think it so. If indeed we are to square our Notions by those which prevail'd at that time, we may well enough justify an Aversion to regular Troops. But I hope our disliking standing Armies will never hurry us into a Dislike of publick Peace, into a Dislike of our excellent Constitution, or even into a Dislike of the just Rights of the Crown. For the former was in a manner destroy'd, and the latter notoriously invaded, before this deplorable Mischief came to pass. But as there is at this time no Appearance of any Disputes between the King and Parliament, there cannot consequently be any Danger of that Sort.

Besides, those who make this Objection ought to consider what it was that put this into the Army's Power, especially since the thing is too notoriously known to be made a secret. It was the self-denying Ordinance, that Ordinance by which they laid aside *Essex*, *Manchester*, *Weller*, and, in fine, all who had the Cause of their Country and the Constitution at heart. Thenceforward the State of the Quarrel was changed. The Parliament had in a manner declar'd itself unworthy of Government, and had rendered the Army independent. Yet such is the Consistency of some People, as in the same Breath they magnify the Danger we are in from an Army, they demand a Place-bill, the only Means by which the Army can be made so; the plain Meaning of which seems to be, that let what Measures soever be taken by the Administration, they are determin'd we shall never be out of danger; or, at least, that the People shall never be allow'd to think so. As things stand at present, there cannot certainly be a Doubt which we ought to regard, the Dangers visible to none but this second-sighted Faction, or the Dangers visible to our Sovereign, ourselves, and all the World beside.

H O M E P O R T S.

Dublin, Dec. 8. On the 30th ult. arrived the *St. Clare*, *Sinnott*, from Havredegrace; the *William and Peter*, French, from Barbados; the *Expedition*, Sealer, On the 7th instant, the *Steen Maria*, *Steen*, and the *Clara Maria*, Sternburgh, all from Stockholm; the *St. Matthew*, *De Silva*, from Lisbon: On the 8th, the *Charming Molly*, *Mosson*, from Beaumarie, and the *Benjamin Wright*, from New York. No Ship hath sailed since my last.

Plymouth, Dec. 14. Since my last came in the *Lovely Betty*, *Wane*, for Jamaica; the *Margaret and Sarah*, *Cade*, from Landon for Bristol. A Sloop is just come in, but the Wind blows so hard at E, by S. no Boats can go off.

Cowes, Dec. 15. Yesterday came in the *Glasgow*, *Marshal*, from Amsterdam for Maderra and South Carolina. Sailed the *Juffrou Anna Maria*, Hincklehi, and the *Magilda Tereza*, Steegman, from North Yarmouth for Leghorn; and the *Tilly*, a Tender, for Plymouth.

Southampton, Dec. 16. Wind N. E. with a deep Snow. Arrived the *Friendship*, *Hedderwick*, from Oporto. Sailed the *Expedition Packet*, *Mourant*, of and for Guernsey; the *Jane*, *Pittion*, of and for ditto; and the *Henry Richardson*, of and from London for Cork.

Deal, Dec. 16. Wind W. N. W. Remains the Thunder Bomb-veſſel. The *Kingston*, *Jones*, is gone to Dover Pier.

Gravesend.

Gravesend, Dec. 16. Pass'd by the Fabbs Yacht, Capt. Danie, and the Pickfat, Bell, from Rotterdam.
Arrived

At Bristol, the Windsor, —, from New England.

L O N D O N .

They write from Namur, that the Maese and Sambre are so swell'd by the late continual Rains, that great Part of the City is laid under Water, and many Houses on the Banks of both those Rivers have been carried away by the Waters, together with Men and Beasts. We hear that the same Misfortunes have happen'd at Liege, Maestricht, Maeseyck, &c.

We hear from Cork, that there are five Ships just arriv'd from America with Wheat; that two were unloading, and selling at 1l. 11s. per Barrel; and that the Bakers declar'd they would not buy any of the Cargoes of the other three even at 1l. 8s.

By the last Letters from Cork we hear, that they are unshipping the Beef, Pork, &c. from the French Ships, and putting them on board our Transports, to be sent immediately under a Convoy of Men of War to our Fleet in the West Indies.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint George Tucker, Esq; to be Secretary and Provoit Marshal General of the Bermuda or Summer Islands, in the room of his Father, George Tucker, Esq; deceased.

This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor will hold the third and last General Seal after Michaelmas Term, at Lincolns Inn Hall.

Yesterday in the Evening the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Shannon lay at the point of Death, being given over by his Physicians.

Several Merchant-ships are order'd to be taken into his Majesty's Service, to carry Stores to Gibraltar, Portmahone and the West Indies.

Last Saturday died at Hinckley in the County of Leicester, the Hon. Capt. Hamilton, a near Relation to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge Lottery; viz. No. 29799, 1000 l. No. 6179, 33559, each 500 l. No. 2365, 21937, 19292, 22380, 48284, 38075, each 100 l. No. 50679, 22884, 54765, 63280, 18690, 7798, 23767, 40949, 57160, 30549, 16613, 45191, each 50 l.

High Water this Day 2 Morning | Evening
at London Bridge. 11 00 | 11 33

Bank Stock 138. India 154 1-half. South Sea 98. Old Annuity 109 3-4ths. New ditto 110. Three per Cent. 99 for the Opening. Seven per Cent. Loan 99 1-4th to 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 83 to 1-half. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 19s. to 18 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 112. Equivalent 113. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 15 s. to 16 s.

To be Lett, and entered upon immediately,
T H E King-and-Queen Inn, in the Cliff
Lewes in Sussex, being a well-accustomed House, w^t h Stables, &c. Inquire of Mr. Michell Attorney at Law in Lewes, or of Mr. Scrase, at his Chambers in Garden-Court, Temple, and know further.

T H E First, Second, and Third Geor-
gicks of VIRGIL, with an English Translation
By JOHN MARTYN, F. R. S.

Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, are ready to be delivered to the Subscribers, by the Editor at his House in Chelsea, or by Mr. Reilly Printer in Little Britain.

Fleet-Prison, October 17, 1740.

Wheas THOMAS BUTTERIS, a slender Man, upwards of Five Feet and a half high, of a Brown Complexion, and wears a short brown Wig, has on a Cinnamon-colour Coat, and sometimes wears a chequer'd Shirt and Handkerchief, has a wide Mouth, his Under-lip hanging down pretty much, and a four crying Look; is a Smuggler, and used to run Goods in Kent, for which he was put into Dover-Castle, and thence broke out; did between Six and Seven o'Clock this Morning, break out of the Fleet-Prison, by getting over the Walls thereof: Whoever therefore shall apprehend the said Thomas Butteris, and give Notice thereof to the Turnkey of the Fleet, so that he may be secured, shall receive, as a Reward for so doing, the Sum of Fifty Guineas; and whoever shall discover any Person or Persons that were Aiding or Assisting the said Thomas Butteris in the said Escape, shall upon Conviction of such Person or Persons receive a Reward of Twenty Guineas, to be paid by me

William Manning, Turnkey.

This Day is Published, **ANTI-MACHIAVEL:** Or, An Examination of Machiavel's PRINCE.

WITH
NOTES HISTORICAL and POLITICAL,
BY
Mr. DE VOLTAIRE.

Translated from the French.

The Translation of the PARTIES, included in this Examination, is made from the Italian Edition of 1550, which is reckon'd more complete and correct than any other that is extant; and the Quotations from Tacitus, Patereius, Cicero, &c. are render'd into English.

Printed for T. WOODWARD, at the Half-Moon between the Two Temple Gates, in Fleet-street.

Bath, October 22. 1740.

There is now in the Press, A Book, intituled, **THE ORIGIN of BUILDING : Or,**

The Plagiarism of the Heathens detected. Being an Account of the Rise and Progress of Architecture, from the Creation of the World to the Death of King Solomon; and of its Advancement in Asia, Egypt, Greece, Italy and Britain, till it arriv'd to its highest Perfection.

In which the Principles of Architecture, the proper Orders of Columns, the Forms and Proportions of Temples, Basilicas, Churches, and other celebrated Edifices, as well Ancient as Modern, are explain'd, and demonstrat'd to have taken their Rise from the Works of the Jews, and not Grecians, as suggested by Pagan Writers and their Followers.

To which are added, Some material Reasons for ascertaining the Length of the Jewish Cubit, as well as the Standard Measures of most other Nations.

Illustrated with proper Plans and Elevations, particularly with a Plan of Moses's Tabernacle, of the Camp of the Israelites, of Solomon's Temple, and of Stonehenge on Salisbury-Plain, on 28 Folio Plates.

By JOHN WOOD, Architect.

This Book will be printed in one Volume in Folio, containing about 50 Sheets, upon a fine large Demy Paper, and with a Set of the best new Types.

The Price to Subscribers One Guinea in Sheets.

Proposals at large are left with, and Subscriptions are taken in by J. Pine, Engraver, in Old Bond street; T. Heath, Mathematical Instrument Maker in the Strand; and by the following Booksellers in London; viz. J. Clarke under the Royal Exchange; C. Rivington in St. Paul's Church-yard; J. Senex over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; P. Vaillant opposite Southampton-street in the Strand; and R. Dodslay in Pall-mall; Also by J. Pletoner in Oxford; W. Thurlbourn in Cambridge; J. Leake in Bath; S. Hildyard in York; J. Score in Exeter; R. Risks, Printer in Gloucester; S. and F. Farley, Printers, and Mrs. Lewis, Bookseller in Bristol.

MOST People being greatly desirous of purchasing singly the Antiquity, History, and Description, of whatever is Curious and worthy Observation in the particular Counties of their Birth, Residence, and others near adjoining (as now compleat'd in the Book intituled MAGNA BRITANNIA Antiqua & Nova, in fix large Quarto Volumes.) And such Division of that Undertaking being also esteem'd of great Use to Gentlemen in their Travels over several Parts of England, by presenting them with, and explaining every Thing worthy Notice. In order to give universal Satisfaction, the following particular Counties, containing the Number of Printed Sheets, as under-mentioned, with a general Map, and another Copper-plate to each County, describing the Distances of the several Market-Towns from one another, and from London, may be had neatly sew'd in blue Paper, to roll in the Pocket, or otherwise, at the following low Prices.

Bedfordshire, containing	2 Sheets one Quarter	1 0
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Buckinghamshire,	3 Sheets, &c.	1 0
Cambridgeshire,	6 Sheets, &c.	1 0
Cheshire,	4 Sheets, &c.	1 0
Cornwall,	7 Sheets, &c.	1 0
Cumberland and Isle of Man,	6 Sheets, three Quarters	1 0
Derbyshire,	5 Sheets one Quarter	1 0
Devonshire,	10 Sheets one half	1 0
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Durham,	5 Sheets three quarters	1 0
Essex,	13 Sheets, &c.	2 0
Glocestershire,	11 Sheets one half, &c.	2 0
Hampshire,	9 Sheets three quart. &c.	2 0
Herefordshire,	5 Sheets one half, &c.	2 0
Hertfordshire,	9 Sheets three quart. &c.	2 0
Huntingdonshire,	3 Sheets one half, &c.	2 0
Kent,	25 Sheets, &c.	3 0
Lancashire,	8 Sheets one quarter, &c.	2 0
Leicestershire,	8 Sheets, &c.	2 0
Lincolnshire,	14 Sheets one half	2 0
London and Westminster,	22 Sheets, &c.	2 6
Middlesex,	8 Sheets, &c.	1 0
Norfolk,	26 Sheets, &c.	2 0
Northamptonshire,	16 Sheets one quarter, &c.	2 0
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Suffolk,	22 Sheets, &c.	2 6
Sussex,	15 Sheets, &c.	2 0
Warwickshire,	42 Sheets one half, &c.	5 0
Wiltshire,	8 Sheets three quart. &c.	1 0
Worcestershire,	21 Sheets one half, &c.	3 0
Yorkshire,	14 Sheets one half, &c.	2 0
	47 Sheets one half, &c.	6 0

Printed for WARD and CHANDLER, Booksellers, at the Ship just without Temple-bar, London; and also at their Shops in Cornhill, York, and at Scarborough-Spaw; at which Places Gentlemen may be supplied with any single County, as above-mention'd, or with Sets complete. Price Three Guineas bound and gilt in six Volumes.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is Published,

[Price 27 s. in Sheets]

(From the Originals, never before print'd)

THE Negotiations of Sir THOMAS ROE,

IN HIS EMBASSY to the OTTOMAN PORTE, FROM

The Year 1621, to 1628, inclusive.

Completing his said EMBASSY, and

A great Variety of Curious and Important Matters, relating not only to the Affairs of the Turkish Empire, but also to Those of the OTHER STATES of Europe, in that Period. His Correspondences with the most illustrious Persons, for Dignity or Character; as with the Queen of Bohemia, Count Gabor Prince of Transylvania, and other Princes of different Nations, &c.

And many Useful and Instructive Particulars, as well in Relation to TRADE and COMMERCE, as to Subjects of Literature; as Ancient Manuscripts, Coins, Inscription, and other Antiquities.

Printed at the Expence of the Society for Encouragement of Learning;

And sold by G. Strahan in Cornhill, C. Rivington in St. Paul's Church-yard, P. Vaillant in the Strand, J. Brindley in New Bond-street, S. Baker in Russell-street Covent-garden, and J. Osborn junior in Pater-noster-row, Bookseller to the said Society.

Just Published,

The following BOOKS, Printed for T. Woodward, between the Temple-Gates.

I. THE ATTORNEY'S PRACTICE

in the Court of King's-Bench: Or, An Introduction to the Knowledge of the Practice of that Court, as it now stands under the Regulation of several late Acts of Parliament, Rules and Determinations of the said Court. With a Variety of Useful and Curious Precedents in English, tried or drawn by Council; and a Complete Index to the Whole. By a Gentleman of the Inner Temple.

II. LAWS relating to the POOR; from the 43d of Queen Elizabeth, to the 3d of King George II. With Cases arising in the Court of King's-Bench upon the several Causes therein, in a Method entirely new. By ROBERT FOLLY, Esq; Barrister at Law.

III. INSTRUCTIONS for CLERKS and PRACTITIONERS in the Courts of King's-Bench and Common-Pleas; Setting the Nature, Forms and Use of the most usual Writs and Processes of those Courts, and the whole Course of Proceedings therein, from the first Commencement of the Action, to the final Judgment and Execution thereupon. Wherein are also inserted, Rules for the Delivery of Declarations, setting up of Records, the Forms of Jurata's, Posita, &c. the Manner of entering and docketting Judgments, of sending Causes from Interior Courts; with other Special Matters Composed in Pursuance of the late Act of Parliament, that all Proceedings in Courts of Justice shall be in English.

ANTI-SYPHILICON.

THE only short and most infallible Cure in the Universe for the VENEREAL DISEASE, from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and dangerous Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant Virus, and the Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd CLEAPS, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Reish on one Hand, or a terminal Gleet or Weakness to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the French Illness, attended with Nocturnal Pains, universal Breaking out, and all the other most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any inconvenience, as hardly to break it the only apposite Remedy of the Venereal Antidote in the World; and this some Thousands have to their great Joy experienc'd.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disease, nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the Cure accomplish'd, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly free from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such likewise as doubt they have some remaining Licks of former Injuries, may by a few Doses of it intirely free themselves from all Suspicion of that Kind; for it cures no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and on this Account, in all scrofulick, scrophularian, and even leprosous Eruptions or Foulnesses of the Skin, Glandular Swellings and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose, than any other Medicine yet known can be done.

The Price of this most Noble ANTI-SYPHILICON is but Six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. RAISBROOK's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. CLEMENT'S CHURCH-YARD in the Strand, ready sealed up with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which, all Persons who are ever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Disease, may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poison is intirely rooted out of their Bodies.

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